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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Note verbale dated 11 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations, in its capacity as President Pro Tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), presents its compliments to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and is honoured to request that the present note and the joint communiqué agreed upon on the occasion of the visit of the ministers for foreign affairs of the extended troika of CELAC to the Russian Federation (see annex) be circulated as a document of the United Nations under item 121 of the agenda of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

13-37587 (E) 020713

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Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint communiqué

Meeting of the ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and of the extended troika of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States held in Moscow on 29 May 2013

The first visit of the ministers for foreign affairs of the extended troika of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) to the Russian Federation was held on 29 May 2013. The Republic of Cuba was represented by Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, as Pro Tempore President of CELAC; the Republic of Chile, by Alfonso Silva Navarro, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Republic of Costa Rica, by Enrique Castillo Barrantes; and the Republic of Haiti, by Pierre Richard Casimir, as Pro Tempore President of the Caribbean Community. The ministers held talks with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federation of Russia, Sergey Lavrov, about the process of consolidation of CELAC as a mechanism of political coordination and integration for Latin America and the Caribbean and a reflection of the aspirations of unity and strengthening of the multipolar system of international relations. They also highlighted the intention of Russia and CELAC to develop multiple links between them.

As a follow-up to the agreements contained in the joint declaration adopted in the framework of the first meeting of the ministers for foreign affairs of the Russian Federation and the troika of CELAC, held in New York on 28 September 2012, the ministers confirmed the interest in intensifying the political dialogue and expanding intergovernmental cooperation in order to promote mutually advantageous relations between the Russian Federation and CELAC.

Given the above, it was proposed that a permanent mechanism of political dialogue and cooperation between Russia and CELAC be established, with the purpose of creating a suitable space to discuss and agree on positions on various issues of interest of the international agenda. The ministers for foreign affairs of the expanded troika of CELAC will present this proposal for the consideration and approval of the other States members of the Community in its next meeting of ministers for foreign affairs.

The parties stressed that such cooperation would be directed in particular at strengthening the multilateral framework and promoting the principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, consolidating democracy and ensuring all human rights for all; fighting international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including its funding; jointly combating the illicit traffic in drugs and arms, trafficking in persons, laundering of the proceeds of crime, organized transnational crime and other new challenges and threats; contributing to food and energy security; preserving the environment; and promoting sustainable economic and social development.

The ministers for foreign affairs reaffirmed the importance of building, with the participation of all States, a transparent, democratic, just and equitable international order that will ensure the maintenance of international peace and

security and the progress of all nations. They are convinced that in order to address effectively the challenges and global threats, and to solve international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature, international cooperation should be strengthened, on the basis of solidarity, mutual respect and the mutual benefit of peoples and Governments.

The ministers for foreign affairs reaffirmed their total commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its three main pillars: nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. They highlighted the importance of the high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament of the General Assembly that will take place on 26 September 2013.

The parties called for the conference for the establishment of a zone in the Middle East that is free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction to be held as soon as possible, in accordance with the agreement reached by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The ministers acknowledged the value and contribution of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its additional protocols to international peace and security.

The ministers reaffirmed their unanimous and principled position regarding the need to put an end, without further delay, to the economic, commercial and financial embargo of the United States against the Republic of Cuba, which has repeatedly been urged by the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations.

The parties stated they were in favour of a prompt resumption of negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in order to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute regarding the Malvinas Islands on the basis of the resolutions of the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Decolonization, respectively.

The ministers acknowledged the efforts of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to solve the problems associated with guaranteeing stability and security in that country, and its contribution to its re-establishment in accordance with the mandate given by the Security Council. The effectiveness of the efforts of MINUSTAH would be strengthened by the implementation of a sustainable, long-term project by the Government of Haiti, since it is the Government that has the main responsibility for all aspects of the stabilization in the country.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation confirmed the willingness of the Russian Federation to continue participating in the efforts to support the Republic of Haiti in the reconstruction and development of the country, and Russia and the enlarged troika of CELAC call on the members of the international community to maintain and increase cooperation in the reconstruction and sustainable development of Haiti with due respect for the sovereignty of the country.

They expressed deep concern about the threats and challenges arising from the multiple interrelations of the current international crisis, which has a negative impact on the efforts of our countries towards growth and sustainable economic and

social development. They call on the international community to take urgent measures to address the weaknesses and systemic imbalances and to continue efforts to strengthen the international financial system, including the regulation of financial markets, the fulfilment of cooperation commitments and the reform of the international financial institutions.

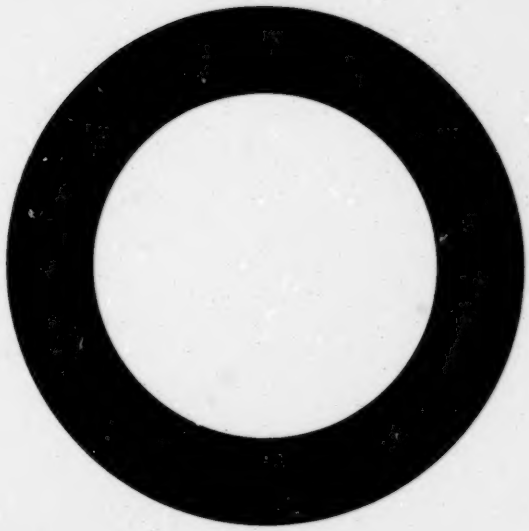
In this context, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation emphasized to the ministers for foreign affairs of the extended troika of CELAC the priorities of the Presidency of Russia in the Group of 20 in 2013, such as the acceleration of economic growth, increased employment, support to sustainable financial policies, the reform of the international financial and monetary system, the increase in investments in the real sector of the economy, the liberalization of international trade and the promotion of international development. The Russian side stressed its desire to take into consideration the positions of developing countries and their associations, including CELAC.

The ministers also exchanged views on issues of development and economic growth in Russian-Latin American and Caribbean relations, both from a bilateral and a multilateral perspective, stressing the possibility of making joint efforts in the field of high technology, the expansion of the marketing of products with high added value, the promotion of investment and the implementation of industrial cooperation projects and schemes.

The ministers emphasized that the bonds of friendship that exist between the peoples of Russia and Latin America and the Caribbean form a good basis on which to deepen cultural exchanges at all levels, promote cooperation and the transfer of successful experiences in accordance with the priorities set by both regions, strengthen the approach towards a better understanding of the languages and traditions of our peoples, as well as strengthen cooperation in the educational field and expand academic exchanges.

The ministers expressed satisfaction for the results of the visit and the warm, transparent and friendly atmosphere in which the talks were held and vowed to strengthen, in all areas, the friendly relations and cooperation between the members of CELAC and the Russian Federation.

Finally, the ministers thanked the Government of the Russian Federation for the organization of this meeting and the warm hospitality received.



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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Note verbale dated 11 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations, in its capacity as President Pro Tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), presents its compliments to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and is honoured to request that the present note and the communiqué of CELAC on the inclusion of Cuba in the list of States sponsors of terrorism (see annex) be circulated as a document of the United Nations under item 121 of the agenda of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

13-37550 (E) 010713

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Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on the inclusion of Cuba in the list of States sponsors of terrorism

The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) has learned with concern of the inclusion of Cuba in the list of States sponsors of terrorism published by the State Department of the Unites States of America.

In this regard, CELAC recalls paragraph 24 of the Santiago Declaration, adopted at the First Summit of the Community, held on 27 and 28 January 2013, which states: "Strongly reject the unilateral and illegitimate assessments, lists and certifications made by some developed countries which affect countries of the region, in particular, those referring to terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking and other related measures".

Likewise, it recalls the special communiqué in support of the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, also adopted at the First Summit, which says: "Reject the unilateral elaboration of blacklists accusing States of allegedly supporting and sponsoring terrorism, which is inconsistent with international law".

Hence, in the light of the documents adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the First Summit, CELAC requests the Government of the United States of America to put an end to this unilateral practice.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 34 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 24 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia recorded for April 2013 (see annex). As is seen from the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia continued intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia. As a result, one serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed and two others wounded.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-37740 (E) 120713

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Annex to the letter dated 24 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for April 2013

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
1.	1 April	0100-0110	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
2.		0115-0130	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
3.		0130-0140	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
4.		0300-0310	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
5.		0330-0400	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
6.		1600-1610	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
7.		2325-2340	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
8.		2320-2325	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
9.		2340-2345	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
10.	2 April	0450-0455	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

[b] *Abbreviations*: AK/AKM, Kalashnikov rifle; PK, Kalashnikov machine gun; SVD, 7.9-mm sniper weapon; DShK, 12.7-mm machine gun.

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
11.		0455-0500	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
12.		1355-1410	Toghanaly village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
13.		1620-1640	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
14.		1850-1855	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
15.		1945-2000	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
16.	3 April	0010-0035	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
17.		0120-0130	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
18.		0130-0135	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
19.		1320-1335	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
20.		1540-1545	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
21.		1540-1545	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
22.		1750-1800	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
23.		1915-1930	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
24.	4 April	0040-0050	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
25.		0240-0245	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
26.		0240-0245	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
27.		0340-0345	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
28.		0400-0410	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
29.		0405-0420	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
30.		0405-0420	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
31.		0410-0420	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
32.		0505-0515	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
33.		0505-0515	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
34.		0505-0515	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
35.		1025-1030	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
36.		1300-1310	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
37.		1710-1720	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
38.		1820-1830	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
39.		1825-1830	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
40.		1830-1835	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
41.		2250-2300	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
42.	5 April	0010-0025	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
43.		0030-0040	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
44.		0045-0050	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
45.		0200-0210	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
46.		0510-0515	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
47.		1145-1210	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
48.		1245-1250	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
49.		1440-1455	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
50.		1525-1540	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
51.	6 April	0200-0225	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
52.		0210-0225	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
53.		0415-0420	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
54.		1150-1200	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
55.		1830-1840	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
56.		2310-2320	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
57.		2310-2320	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
58.	7 April	0125-0130	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
59.		0125-0130	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and SVD sniper rifle	–
60.		1810-1830	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
61.		2045-2055	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
62.		2045-2055	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
63.		2230-2235	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
64.		2300-2305	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
65.		2335-2340	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
66.	8 April	0030-0049	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
67.		0120-0130	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
68.		0220-0224	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
69.		0250-0255	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
70.		1035-1050	Ashaghy Veyselli village, (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
71.		1430-1440	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
72.		1600-1615	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
73.		1935-1940	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
74.		1940-1945	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
75.		2000	North-East of Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	An officer of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
76.		2145-2200	Ashaghy Veyselli village, (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
77.		2200-2210	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
78.	9 April	0115-0120	Ashaghy Veyselli village, (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
79.		0120-0120	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
80.		0120-0135	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
81.		0130-0140	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
82.		0130-0140	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
83.		0145-0150	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
84.		0630-0640	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
85.		0740-0750	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
86.		1030-1045	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
87.		1230-1300	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
88.		1505-1530	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
89.		1840-1850	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
90.		2050-2100	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
91.		2055-2100	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
92.		2130-2145	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
93.		2250-2300	Ashaghy Veyselli village, (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
94.		2310	Ashaghy Veyselli village, (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	A soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
95.	10 April	0200-0215	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
96.		0325-0330	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
97.		0420-0430	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
98.		0500-0515	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
99.		0900-0920	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
100.		0940-0950	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
101.		1430-1440	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
102.		1710-1720	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (Locality)[a]	Weapons used[b]	Casualties and damages
103.		2345-2350	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
104.		2350-2355	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
105.	11 April	0215-0220	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
106.		0215-0230	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
107.		0320-0340	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
108.		1000-1010	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
109.		1645-1655	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
110.		1700-1705	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
111.		2130-2130	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
112.		2240-2300	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
113.		2300-2315	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
114.	12 April	0245-0250	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
115.		0245-0250	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
116.		0250-0255	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
117.		1110-1120	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
118.		1515-1520	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
119.		1530-1540	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
120.		1530-1545	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
121.		1800-1830	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
122.		2125-2130	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
123.	13 April	0240-0255	Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
124.		0240-0255	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
125.		0330-0350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
126.		0350-0400	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	PK machine gun	–
127.		0410-0420	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	RPK machine gun	–
128.		1845-1900	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
129.		1900-1920	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
130.		1945	North of Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	An officer of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
131.		2010-2030	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
132.		2310-2330	Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun and AK-type assault rifle	–
133.		2310-2330	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
134.		2340-2350	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
135.		2350-0000	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
136.	14 April	0015-0020	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
137.		0330-0335	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
138.		0335-0340	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
139.		0335-0350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
140.		0350-0355	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
141.		0350-0355	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
142.		0405-0410	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
143.		1015-1020	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
144.		1130-1145	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
145.		1400-1420	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
146.		1450-1505	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
147.		1850-1930	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
148.	15 April	0000-0030	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
149.		0215-0225	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
150.		0945-0950	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
151.		1655-1700	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
152.		1700-1710	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
153.		1745-1755	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
154.		2340-2350	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
155.	16 April	0115-0130	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
156.		0125-0130	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
157.		0450-0500	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
158.		0510-0530	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
159.		0605-0610	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
160.		0805-0820	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
161.		1325-1330	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
162.		1350-1430	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
163.		1750-1825	Talysh village (Goranboy	AK-type	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
			district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	assault rifle	
164.		2245-2250	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
165.	17 April	0235-0255	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
166.		0520-0550	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
167.		1410-1420	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
168.		1715-1720	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
169.		2155-2200	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
170.		2310-2325	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
171.	18 April	0005-0010	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
172.		1440-1500	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
173.		1620-1640	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
174.	19 April	0400-0425	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
175.		0440-0500	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
176.		0505-0515	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
177.		0510-0520	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
178.		1110-1125	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
179.		1335-1345	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
180.		1350-1400	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
181.		2150-2155	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
182.	20 April	0005-0010	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
183.		0146-0150	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
184.		0150-0205	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
185.		0210-0215	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
186.		0215-0220	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
187.		0215-0230	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
188.		0305-0310	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
189.		1450-1455	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
190.		2050-2115	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
191.		2155-2200	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
192.		2355-0005	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
193.	21 April	0115-0130	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
194.		0310-0320	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
195.		0325-0330	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
196.		0330-0340	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
197.		0430-0435	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
198.		0700-0710	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
199.		1520-1530	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
200.		1850-1855	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
201.		2315-2320	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
202.	22 April	0015-0030	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
203.		0120-0150	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
204.		0130-0140	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
205.		0145-0150	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
206.		0150-0200	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
207.	23 April	0145-0150	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
208.		0215-0230	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
209.		0220-0240	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
210.		0335-0340	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
211.		0340-0345	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
212.		0510-0515	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
213.		1600-1610	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
214.		1615-1630	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
215.		2120-2135	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
216.		2130-2140	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
217.		2205-2215	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
218.		2205-2220	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
219.		2210-2235	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
220.		2230-2235	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
221.		2315-2320	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
222.		2315-2325	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
223.	24 April	0300-0315	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
224.		0320-0325	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
225.		1325-1330	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
226.	25 April	0030-0045	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
227.		0110-0120	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
228.		0110-0130	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
229.		0420-0445	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
230.		0435-0500	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
231.		1750-1800	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
232.	26 April	0100-0110	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
233.		0155-0200	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
234.		0200-0210	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
235.		0220-0225	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
236.		0335-0400	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
237.		0520-0530	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
238.		0540-0550	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
239.		1920-1940	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
240.		2205-2210	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
241.		2350-0005	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
242.	27 April	0245-0305	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
243.		0245-0310	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
244.		0247-0315	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
245.		0450-0505	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
246.		0450-0505	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
247.		0530-0550	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
248.		0540-0555	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
249.		2240-2255	Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
250.	28 April	0410-0415	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
251.		0410-0420	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
252.		0420-0425	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
253.		0610-0620	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
254.		1215-1220	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*[a]	*Weapons used*[b]	*Casualties and damages*
255.		1230-1240	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
256.		2045-2055	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
257.		2055-2102	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
258.		2155-2210	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
259.		2220-2225	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
260.	29 April	0045-0110	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
261.		1710-1730	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
262.		1830-1845	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun and AKM assault rifle	–

United Nations A/67/918–S/2013/372

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 21 June 2013 from the Chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a complaint against Israel, which, on 29 May and 11 June 2013, committed acts of aggression against the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and twice deployed a launch in violation of Lebanese territorial waters (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-37746 (E) 010713 020713

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 June 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

20130010676
Lebanese Republic
Ministry of National Defence
Army Command
Chief of Staff for Operations
No. 4083/*'ayn/mim*/notification
File: 30190/1

Ministry of National Defence

Subject: Violation of Lebanese territorial waters by Israeli enemy launch

The Army Command has the honour to provide the following information:

On 11 June 2013, an Israeli enemy launch crossed the line of buoys as follows:

At 1135 hours and 1140 hours, by a distance of some 100 metres into Lebanese territorial waters north of buoy No. 6, before returning into occupied Palestinian territorial waters south of the line of buoys.

At 1410 hours, by a distance of some 10 metres into Lebanese territorial waters adjacent to the buoy No. 2, before returning into occupied Palestinian territorial waters south of the line of buoys.

UNIFIL confirmed that the first provocative violation had taken place.

We transmit the above for information and propose that a letter should be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants with a view to submitting a complaint to the United Nations regarding the provocative violation, which constitutes an act of aggression and a blatant violation of Lebanese sovereignty and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

(*Signed*) General Qahwaji
Army Commander
Yarze, 18 June 2013

20130010672
Lebanese Republic
Ministry of National Defence
Army Command
Chief of Staff for Operations
No. 4084/*'ayn/mim*/notification
File: 30190/1

Ministry of National Defence

Subject: Violation of Lebanese territorial waters by Israeli enemy launch

The Army Command has the honour to provide the following information:

On 29 May 2013, at around 1245 hours, an Israeli enemy launch crossed the line of buoys between buoy No. 2 and buoy No. 3, entering Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah by a distance of some 20 metres. After 3 minutes, it returned into occupied Palestinian territorial waters south of the line of buoys.

UNIFIL confirmed that the provocative violation had taken place.

We transmit the above for information and propose that a letter should be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants with a view to submitting a complaint to the United Nations regarding the provocative violation, which constitutes an act of aggression and a blatant violation of Lebanese sovereignty and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

(*Signed*) General Qahwaji
Army Commander
Yarze, 18 June 2013

20130010507
Lebanese Republic
Ministry of National Defence
Army Command
Chief of Staff for Operations
No. 4082/*'ayn/mim*/notification
File: 30190/1

Ministry of National Defence

Subject: Israeli enemy act of aggression against UNIFIL

The Army Command has the honour to provide the following information:

On 29 May 2013, at around 1319 hours, on the outskirts of Yarin town, while a Cambodian engineering unit was removing landmines at points B21 and BP 8/1 (2), an Israeli armoured patrol deployed along the technical fence some 30 metres north-east of point B21, east of the reservoir in Yarin town. They took up offensive positions in combat pose, training their weapons on the engineering unit. The unit interrupted its work and left the area, returning only at 1444 hours on the orders of the deputy commander of UNIFIL.

UNIFIL confirmed that the incident had taken place. While carrying out their tasks, the members of the engineering unit had been wearing UNIFIL caps and vests and bearing a United Nations flag.

We transmit the above for information and propose that a letter should be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants regarding those aggressive acts of provocation with a view to drawing attention in international forums to the violations committed by the Israeli enemy in respect of Lebanon and UNIFIL. Such aggressive actions violate the terms of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), impede the Force's movement and endanger the safety and security of its troops.

(*Signed*) General Qahwaji
Army Commander
Yarze, 18 June 2013

United Nations A/67/919–S/2013/386

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 July 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 28 June 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 27 June 2013, regarding the twenty-fourth round of the Geneva international discussions (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Giorgi **Kvelashvili**
Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Georgia to the United Nations

13-38259 (E) 050713

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 June 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the twenty-fourth round of the Geneva international discussions

The twenty-fourth round of the Geneva international discussions was held on 26 June 2013. The participants in the discussions took part, in an individual capacity, in the two working groups: Working Group I, which focused on security and stability in the occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, and Working Group II, which focused on the issues related to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their original residence. The discussions were co-chaired by representatives of the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and the Chair of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, as well as the representatives of the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali occupation regimes, also took part in the twenty-fourth round of the discussions.

On 25 June, an information session was held on "The value and functions of unilateral commitments". The invited experts provided the participants with information on how unilateral declarations create a legal obligation for States. Discussions once again highlighted the importance of Moscow's legally binding commitment not to use force against Georgia.

In the framework of Working Group I, the participants from Georgia brought to the attention of the co-Chairs, with particular acuity, the deteriorating security situation on the ground, which poses a direct threat to peace and stability in the country. The Georgian participants expressed their deep concern over the installation of barbed wire fences and embankments by the Russian occupation forces across the occupation line in the Tskhinvali and Abkhazia regions and over the expansion of the area of occupation, which contravene the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008 and further violate the fundamental principles of international law, primarily with regard to Georgia's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of internationally recognized borders. The participants from Georgia demanded that the Russian Federation stop and reverse these illegal activities, which lead to the serious aggravation of the security situation and extensive human rights violations and suffering. In this context, the co-Chairs called upon the participants in the Geneva international discussions to use the instruments provided by the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism and organize agreed joint visits to the sites.

In Working Group I, the participants from Georgia emphasized that the deteriorating security situation in the occupied regions further demonstrated the necessity for the full implementation of the mandate of the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia and the creation of functional international security arrangements. The increased number of detentions underpins the importance of the resumption of the Gali Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism in its full composition.

In the framework of Working Group I, the participants addressed one of the central items of the agenda: the non-use of force. The group of experts that had been established at the twenty-first round was called upon to continue its work on a draft statement by the participants of the Geneva international discussions on the non-use of force presented by the co-Chairs. Although the meeting revealed the existence of substantial differences in the positions of the participants, the Georgian participants stressed their readiness to engage constructively in the drafting process. They also reiterated their firm position that progress could be achieved only after the Russian side made a unilateral, legally binding declaration on the non-use of force and reciprocated the pledge on the non-use of force made by Georgia in 2010 and reiterated and supported by the Parliament of Georgia in March 2013.

In Working Group II, the Georgian participants reiterated their priority to provide concrete and result-oriented responses to the existing humanitarian needs of the conflict-affected population and address the persisting violation of human rights in a tangible way. Georgia expressed its particular concern over the humanitarian and human rights consequences of the installation of barbed wire fences and embankments in the Tskhinvali and Abkhazia regions, which affects the everyday life of people residing in the occupied regions and in their adjacent areas and restricts their right to liberty, security, protection of property, freedom of movement and education, as well as to other civil, social and economic rights. The participants from Georgia noted that Russia, as an occupying power exercising effective control over the Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, bears responsibility under international humanitarian and human rights law for respecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of the population residing in the occupied territories. The Georgian side once again emphasized the importance of creating human rights monitoring mechanisms in the occupied regions and the urgency of facilitating humanitarian access for international organizations in those regions.

Within Working Group II, the co-moderators welcomed the unilateral steps undertaken by Georgia to address the issue of missing persons. The completion of water projects was noted positively and the importance of the continuation of the confidence-building mechanisms in the future was emphasized further.

Unfortunately, some participants in the discussions chose to walk out from Working Group II and attempted to join the other group. Faced with their disruptive attempts aimed at achieving a change in the existing practice with regard to the conduct of meetings, the co-Chairs suspended the work. The Georgian side expresses its regret over the destructive attitude of some participants, which hindered the work of the working groups and prevented the participants from making progress on the substantial issues of the discussions.

The Georgian participants remain hopeful that, thanks to the co-Chairs' efforts, the discussions at the next round will take place in a constructive and engaging manner. Georgia will continue its traditionally constructive cooperation with the co-Chairs to ensure that discussions in both working groups take place unhindered and that progress is made in the work on the realization of the main objective: to ensure the full implementation of the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008.

The twenty-fifth round of the Geneva international discussions will be held on 15 and 16 October 2013.

United Nations A/67/920–S/2013/390

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 1 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith, in two separate annexes, both the recorded infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of May 2013 (see annex II). I have the honour to draw your attention to the systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by blatantly violating international law in a way that seriously jeopardizes safety and security in the greater region.

I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

13-38321 (E) 120713

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Annex I to the letter dated 1 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 May 2013	1659-1744	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia air control centre (ACC).
	1957-2130	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
6 May 2013	1100-1120	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1313-1431	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1440-1459	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
7 May 2013	0751-0832	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1154-1238	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
8 May 2013	1040-1055	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1347-1458	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1748-1833	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1816-1858	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 May 2013	1229-1313	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
13 May 2013	1137-1200	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1340-1440	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1436-1500	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
14 May 2013	0908-1117	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0935-0955	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0942-1030	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1130-1139	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
15 May 2013	1230-1458	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1252-1308	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1355-1415	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1430-1619	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
16 May 2013	0835-0841	One C-650 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	0855-0940	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1103-1113	One C-650 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1125-1142	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1407-1458	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1408-1455	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1702-1718	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.
17 May 2013	0919-1010	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1210-1305	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1226-1300	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
20 May 2013	1420-1520	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1845-1907	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
21 May 2013	0823-0855	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1103-1146	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1104-1125	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1420-1446	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
22 May 2013	1010-1109	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1156-1355	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1510-1548	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
23 May 2013	1122-1228	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1713-1753	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
24 May 2013	1001-1133	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1339-1358	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1915-1935	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.
25 May 2013	1128-1313	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1754-1817	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
27 May 2013	0935-1020	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1053-1113	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1202-1217	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1403-1533	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
28 May 2013	1057-1119	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1335-1700	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1415-1448	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2011-2033	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	2048-2108	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.
29 May 2013	0824-0843	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, while landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	0943-1001	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having taken off from the illegal airport of Tympou.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1053-1155	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1440-1638	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
30 May 2013	0826-0901	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0826-1051	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
31 May 2013	1024-1107	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1115-1140	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1157-1410	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 1 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
23 April-1 May 2013	One A-576 Turkish tug boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
23 April-6 May 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
25 April-13 May 2013	One P-338 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
27 April-2 May 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
1-10 May 2013	One F-491 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
4-8 May 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
7-13 May 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
10-21 May 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
10-22 May 2013	One A-576 Turkish tug boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
13-17 May 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
13-19 May 2013	One P-338 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
18-19 May 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
20-26 May 2013	One F-493 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
21 May 2013	One NL-125 Turkish landing ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
21-23 May 2013	One C-152 Turkish landing craft tank violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
22-24 May 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
22-25 May 2013	One P-338 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
23 May 2013	One NL-125 Turkish landing ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
23-26 May 2013	One C-152 Turkish landing craft tank violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Kyrenia.
24-28 May 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
25-26 May 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
25-26 May 2013	One P-338 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
25 May-June 2013	One A-576 Turkish tug boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
30 May 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
31 May 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 1 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in May 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-39065 (E) 170713 220713

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2013	0730	The Israeli enemy resumed work on the dirt road adjacent to the technical fence in the southern town of Ghajar opposite the Wazzani pumping station. A bulldozer, a Poclain excavator and Hummer and Defender vehicles were brought in. The road was widened and cleaned, and some 250 metres of the technical fence were removed. Work stopped at 1630 hours and the machines returned into occupied territory.
	0830	The Israeli enemy resumed work on the dirt road adjacent to the technical fence in the southern town of Ghajar opposite the Wazzani pumping station. A bulldozer, a Poclain excavator and Hummer and Defender vehicles were brought in. The road was widened and cleaned, and some 200 metres of the technical fence were removed. Work stopped at 1645 hours and the machines returned into occupied territory at 1730 hours.
	0920	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank moved from its position west of Ghajar to a position east of Maysat. The tank stopped in front of the berm for five minutes and trained its gun on Lebanese territory. It then positioned itself behind the berm until 1820 hours.
	1400	Five Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the withdrawal line near the old Shahal position between Birkat al-Naqqar and the Radar position by a distance of some 100 metres, attempting to pursue and abduct the Lebanese shepherd Ali Zahrah, who fled.
3 May 2013	1015	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two military vehicles, a Hummer and a Defender respectively, between the Duhayrah Gate and the southern Duhayrah positions, approached the technical fence. Two soldiers disembarked, placed a ladder against the technical fence, then climbed the ladder and directed profanities and insults, using obscene language, at a military officer stationed at the Lebanese Army Ghabayin position.
5 May 2013	0750	The Israeli enemy resumed work on the dirt road adjacent to the technical fence in the southern town of Ghajar opposite the Wazzani pumping station. A bulldozer, a Poclain excavator and Hummer and Defender vehicles were brought in. The road was widened and cleaned, and some 100 metres of the technical fence were removed. Work stopped at 1740 hours and the machines returned into occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1850	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three Hummer vehicles and a Merkava tank stopped near the technical fence on the Malikiya road between the positions of Malikiya and North Jerusalem-3. Ten soldiers disembarked from the vehicles and the tank trained its gun on the Lebanese Army Tallat al-Hamra position.
6 May 2013	0800	The Israeli enemy resumed work on the dirt road adjacent to the technical fence in the southern town of Ghajar opposite the Wazzani position. A bulldozer, a Poclain excavator, a Defender vehicle and a black private vehicle were brought in. The road was widened and cleaned, and some 500 metres of the technical fence were removed. Work stopped at 1600 hours and the machines headed back to Ghajar.
7 May 2013	1600	An Israeli enemy patrol parked opposite the Lebanese Army Duhayrah position. One of the men directed obscene gestures and words at the officer on guard at the position.
	1905	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank at the Maysat position inside occupied Palestinian territory trained its gun on Lebanese territory from behind a berm.
8 May 2013	0020	From its position at East Hanita-1 opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight at the Lebanese Army Lahlah position for 10 minutes.
17 May 2013	1940	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and one Land Rover vehicles came into view opposite Maysat town, where 15 soldiers disembarked. They crossed some 50 metres beyond the technical fence. The vehicles returned into occupied territory at 2130 hours. Owing to poor visibility, it is not known whether the men on board the vehicles also departed or remained at the site.
18 May 2013	1330	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising Hummer and Defender vehicles came into view opposite the Lebanese Army position of Maysat position. Five men disembarked from the vehicles, crossed the technical fence and positioned themselves within it.
23 May 2013	2200	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank crossed some 70 metres beyond the technical fence opposite the Lebanese Army observation point of Wazzani.
24 May 2013	1520	Fourteen Israeli enemy soldiers crossed some 20 metres beyond the technical fence opposite the Lebanese Army Maysat position.
29 May 2013	0900	The Israeli enemy, operating within the Radar position in the occupied Shab'a Farms, used a winch to mount an iron fence west of the position. They also combed the Ruwaysat al-Alam position.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1319	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank and an armoured vehicle positioned itself adjacent to the technical fence, 30 metres east of point B21 east of the reservoir in Yarun. The men took up offensive positions in combat pose against the Cambodian landmine removal team working for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which is removing mines on Lebanese territory.
30 May 2013	1120 1140	The Israeli enemy combed the area around the Summaqah position in the occupied Shab'a Farms using light and medium automatic weapons.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 May 2013	0010	Two Israeli enemy launches shot several bursts of gunfire using automatic weapons within occupied Palestinian territorial waters in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters. Three tracer rounds were also fired in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	–	An Israeli enemy launch off Ra's Naqurah released flares over Lebanese territorial waters.
29 May 2013	1245	An Israeli enemy launch crossed the line of buoys (between the second and third buoy) by some 20 metres in the direction of the Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah. It then returned into occupied territorial waters south of the line of buoys.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2013	0040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0315 hours over Naqurah.
	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Naqurah.
	1305	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 May 2013	0025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1545 hours over Naqurah.
2 May 2013	1205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1335 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1910	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2255 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0040 hours on 3 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 May 2013	0035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0600	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0850 hours over Rumaysh.
	0855	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	1307	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1505 hours over Naqurah.
3 May 2013	1515	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2220 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0300 hours on 4 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2305	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0135 hours on 4 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 May 2013	0145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0915 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0540	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0830 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0805	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1105 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.
	1050	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1405 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 May 2013	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	1350	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1710 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1715	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0030 hours on 5 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2200 2300	An Israeli enemy warplane circled over occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ayta al-Sha'b and Ramiyah and released decoy flares over occupied territory and the two towns.
	2330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0225 hours on 5 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
5 May 2013	0735	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
5 May 2013	1045	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 May 2013	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1250 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1130 hours over Naqurah.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Rumaysh.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1405 hours over Rumaysh.
	1555	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1740 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1705	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1825 hours over Rumaysh.
7 May 2013	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 2325 hours over Rumaysh.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Juniyah, Beirut, the Shuf and Jubayl, then over Beirut and its suburbs, before leaving at 1405 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 May 2013	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0900 hours on 9 May 2013 over Rumaysh.
9 May 2013	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2035 hours over Naqurah.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 10 May over Rumaysh.
10 May 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2340	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0035 hours on 11 May over the sea off Naqurah.
11 May 2013	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Rumaysh.
	1825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
12 May 2013	1200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 May 2013	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 May 2013	0950	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 May 2013	0950	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1125 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
17 May 2013	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 May 2013	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1325 hours over Naqurah.
	0945	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over western Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Rumaysh.
20 May 2013	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2030 2110	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Lebanese waters off Naqurah and the occupied Shab'a Farms, releasing several flares.
21 May 2013	0715	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0932	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1000 1030	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Rihan, releasing several decoy flares.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Aytarun.
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0705 hours on 22 May over Naqurah.
22 May 2013	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1245 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0940	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over Aytarun.
	2200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2335 hours over the sea off Tripoli in the direction of Turkey.
23 May 2013	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Batrun before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	0950	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun heading north. They left at 1005 hours over the sea off Shikka in the direction of Turkey.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	A balloon-shaped foreign object was seen above Sahl al-Khiyam opposite the Metulla settlement. The object dropped for ten seconds before rising and floating into occupied Palestinian territory.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0230 hours on 24 May over Rumaysh.
24 May 2013	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
26 May 2013	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 May 2013	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0010 hours on 28 May over Rumaysh.
27 May 2013	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil, Akkar, Al-Arz (the Cedars), Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1215 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0150 hours on 28 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0945	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1220 hours over Rumaysh.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Rumaysh.
	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2220 hours over Rumaysh.
27 May 2013	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1550 hours over Rumaysh.
	2015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Naqurah.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 0155 hours on 28 May over Rumaysh.
28 May 2013	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0115 hours on 29 May over Rumaysh.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0200 hours on 29 May over Rumaysh.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 0210 hours on 29 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0947	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
28 May 2013	1135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	2210 2230	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Lebanese territorial waters opposite Ra's Naqurah and dropping several decoy flares.
29 May 2013	0210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1330 hours over Rumaysh.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Naqurah.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1037	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1430	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1730 hours over Aytarun.
29 May 2013	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0705 hours on 30 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving on 0210 hours on 30 May over Alma al-Sha'b.
30 May 2013	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
31 May 2013	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1740 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Naqurah.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah.
	1250	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1425 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.

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Agenda item 116
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 (d) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316. It contains the draft programme of work of the plenary for the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly. The draft programmes of work of five of the six Main Committees of the Assembly, which were adopted by the Assembly during the main part of its sixty-seventh session, can be found in the respective decisions of the Assembly. The status of documentation will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 (d) of the annex to its resolution 58/316, entitled "Further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that in July of each year the General Committee would conduct a review of the proposed programme of work for the forthcoming session of the Assembly, on the basis of a report submitted by the Secretary-General, and would also submit recommendations on the matter to the Assembly at its forthcoming session. The report would include information on the status of documentation to be issued during the forthcoming session.

2. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

3. The draft programmes of work of the Main Committees, with the exception of the Fifth Committee,[1] have been approved by the respective Committees and were adopted by the General Assembly in the following decisions: First Committee (decision 67/520); Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (decision 67/531); Second Committee (decision 67/549); Third Committee (decision 67/541); and Sixth Committee (decision 67/523).

4. With a view to assisting the General Committee and the General Assembly in their efforts to maximize both effectiveness and efficiency, the present report contains the draft programme of work of only the plenary for the sixty-eighth session. The draft programmes of the Main Committees are available in the respective decisions.

5. The status of documentation will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

II. Draft programme of work of the plenary for the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly

First week (17-20 September)

Tuesday, p.m.	Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly [1][2]
	Minute of silent prayer or meditation [2]
	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee [3 (a)]
Wednesday	Meeting of the General Committee
Friday	Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: first report of the General Committee [7]

[1] The Fifth Committee has not taken a decision on this matter.

[2] Items and their numbers cited herein are from the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session (A/68/50). All items are pending approval by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session for their inclusion in the agenda and allocation for consideration. Some items that are on the preliminary list but not reflected in this draft programme are omitted either in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly or for scheduling at a later date.

Second week (23-27 September)	
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Monday	High-level meeting on "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond" [27 (b)] (resolution 66/124)
Tuesday to Friday	General debate [8][3]
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences; Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Wednesday	Special event to follow up on efforts made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals [14 and 118] (resolution 65/1)
	[Disarmament]
Thursday	High-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament [99 (aa)] (resolution 67/39)
Third week (30 September-4 October)	
Monday to Wednesday	General debate [8]
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Thursday to Friday	High-level dialogue on international migration and development [21 (e)] (resolution 67/219)
Fourth week (7-11 October)	
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Monday	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference: sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development [18] (resolution 67/199)

[3] As the first item before the opening of the general debate, the Secretary-General will present his report on the work of the Organization.

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Wednesday	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization [111]
Friday	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy [119]
Fifth week (14-18 October)	
	[Promotion of justice and international law; Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [73]; Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [74]; International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals [132]: joint debate
Tuesday	*Official United Nations holiday (Eid al-Adha)*
	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Thursday	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council [114 (a)]
Sixth week (21-25 October)	
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences; Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday	1. Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal [11] 2. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade [120]
Tuesday	1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [9]; Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [14]: joint debate

	2. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [118]: specific meeting focused on development (resolution 60/265)
Thursday	*United Nations Day Concert*
	[Development of Africa; Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences]
Friday	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support [63 (a) and (b)]; 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa [13]: joint debate
Seventh week (28 October-1 November)	
	[Maintenance of international peace and security]
Tuesday	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba [40]
	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Wednesday	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council [114 (b)]
	[Promotion of justice and international law]
Thursday	1. Report of the International Court of Justice [72]
	2. Report of the International Criminal Court [75]
Eighth week (4-8 November)	
	[Disarmament]
Tuesday	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [88]
	[Maintenance of international peace and security]
Thursday	The situation in Afghanistan [37]
Ninth week (11-15 November)	
	[Maintenance of international peace and security]
Monday	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies [31]

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Tuesday	1. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination [115 (a)]
	2. Election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council [115 (c)]
	[Promotion of human rights]
Wednesday	Report of the Human Rights Council [64]
	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Thursday	1. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [116 (a)]
	2. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions [116 (b)]
	3. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee [116 (c)]
	4. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors [116 (d)]
	5. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission [116 (e)]
	6. Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee [116 (f)]
Tenth week (18-22 November)	
	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday	Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union [127]
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences; Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Wednesday	1. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [14]; Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [118]; Strengthening of the United Nations system [124 (a) and (b)]; United Nations reform: measures and proposals [125]: joint debate
	2. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [121]; Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [122]: joint debate

	[Organizational, administrative and other matters; Maintenance of international peace and security]
Thursday	1. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations [113]
	2. Report of the Security Council [29]
Eleventh week (25-29 November)	
	[Maintenance of international peace and security]
Monday p.m.-Tuesday a.m. and p.m.	1. Question of Palestine [36]
	2. The situation in the Middle East [35]
Thursday	*Official United Nations holiday (Thanksgiving)*
Twelfth week (2-6 December)	
	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Monday	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters [123]
	[Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Wednesday	1. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences [116 (g)]
	2. Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit [116 (h)]
	[Maintenance of international peace and security]
Thursday	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict [32]
Thirteenth week (9-16 December)	
	[Promotion of justice and international law]
Monday	Oceans and the law of the sea [76 (a) and (b)]: joint debate
	[Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences; Organizational, administrative and other matters]
Wednesday	1. Global road safety crisis [12]
	2. Global health and foreign policy [129]

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
Promotion and protection of human rights

Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with profound indignation that I draw your attention, and through you that of the States Members of the United Nations, to a gross violation of international law and of the personal safety and freedom of movement of Mr. Evo Morales Ayma, President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

After attending the second summit meeting of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum, held in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 1 and 2 July, President Morales set out on the return flight to Bolivia on board the presidential aircraft FAB-001, having obtained all the necessary clearances for passage through the airspace of the countries along the route.

However, when the aircraft was already in flight, a few minutes before it was to enter French airspace, the French Republic announced the withdrawal of the overflight clearance it had previously granted. The Portuguese Republic took the same decision, withdrawing both the overflight clearance for the presidential aircraft and permission to land for refuelling.

The Kingdom of Spain initially decided that overflight by the aircraft and subsequent landing in the Canary Islands would be permitted, provided that the aircraft could be searched and its passengers checked. Naturally, for reasons of dignity and in accordance with the immunities to which he is entitled under international law, President Morales rejected that condition.

Owing to the clear emergency that was endangering the lives of President Morales, his entourage and the flight crew, the aircraft had to take an alternative route and make an emergency landing at the airport in Vienna, Austria, where it remained for more than 12 hours awaiting the reauthorization of the overflight clearances required to return to Bolivia.

In this regard, I wish to bring to your attention the provisions of international law, primarily the Vienna Convention of 1961, which explicitly sets out the immunities and privileges granted to State representatives, as well as other provisions which establish that Heads of State are internationally protected persons

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and that States have an obligation to take all appropriate measures in order to prevent any attack on the person, freedom or dignity of internationally protected persons.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia considers that, in addition to the gross violation of applicable international law, which constitutes an infringement of the most fundamental rules of diplomacy by which States are bound, this was also an unjustifiable attack perpetrated against a constitutionally elected President owing to his political positions, which are certainly inconvenient to global Powers that believe they still wield imperial authority over the nations of the world.

For these reasons, we request, through you, that the entire international community take cognizance of and speak out against this attack on the integrity of the Head of a State Member of the United Nations, which clearly demonstrates that the most fundamental rights and freedoms can be subordinated to the interests of a few, to the detriment of the majority.

We call upon the international community to take timely action in order to ensure that these acts do not go unpunished, so as to avoid setting a harmful precedent that could subsequently affect other dignitaries and diplomatic representatives, jeopardizing peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 69, without prejudice to any other action that the Plurinational State of Bolivia may take.

(*Signed*) Sacha **Llorentty Soliz**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/924–S/2013/396

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Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 1 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I draw your attention to the document A/67/875-S/2013/313 containing the letter of the representative of Azerbaijan, who makes desperate attempts to distort and misinterpret the Security Council resolutions of 1993 and the subsequent presidential statements, as well as the statements and comments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Member States pertinent to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue.

This work style, which stands out mainly by the circulation on a regular basis of inexpensive narratives, proves that Azerbaijan is incapable of contributing to the works of the main bodies of the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, and is aiming to disseminate propaganda in the Organization to serve its narrow political and domestic agenda. The explicit evidence for the unwillingness of the Azerbaijani authorities to compromise is found in the endless layers of lies concerning the Karabakh problem, the causes of the armed conflict, the interpretation of fundamental rules and norms of international law and the negotiation process itself.

The essence of the problem lies in the exercise by the people of Nagorno-Karabakh of their inalienable right to self-determination — in full compliance with the norms of international law and domestic law of the Soviet Union before its collapse in 1991. The conflict broke out in response to the claim for self-determination as a result of coercive policies adopted by the leadership of Azerbaijan, displayed in brutal massacres and ethnic cleansings of the 400,000-strong Armenian population of Azerbaijan as well as in the unleashing of the full-scale military aggression against the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The aggression of Azerbaijan was condemned by the international community at the time. The Defense Army of Nagorno-Karabakh defeated Azerbaijani forces

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and saved the civilian population from total extermination. However, Azerbaijan still hopes to solve the conflict by use of force. This is explicitly manifested in the anti-Armenian xenophobic and militant rhetoric of the highest leadership of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan has been showing poor records on human rights and democracy and has been widely criticized for its authoritarian system of governance. The Azeri authorities try to gain internal legitimacy by consolidating the Azerbaijani population around the image of "our main enemies are Armenians all over the world".

Azerbaijan acted so provocatively that last year the international community, including relevant United Nations bodies, condemned the glorification of Ramil Safarov in Azerbaijan, who had become notorious for the axe killing of a sleeping Armenian officer in Budapest.

As stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is one of the four United Nations objectives, while the territorial integrity of States is a principle aimed at achieving these purposes. Distorting international law and violating the Charter, the Azerbaijani leadership sets the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan against the right of self-determination of the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The aggressive policy of Azerbaijan undermines the negotiation progress conducted within the framework of the Minsk Group. The Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group have repeatedly stated that there is no military solution to the conflict and that the parties must prepare their populations for peace, not war. However, Azerbaijan continues to increase its military budget and propagate hatred against Armenians.

According to the Madrid document and repeated public statements made by the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group, the conflict must be settled on the basis of three principles of international law; the non-use or threat of force, territorial integrity and the equal rights and self-determination of people. By claiming Karabakh to be part of Azerbaijan, Baku rejects the right to self-determination; moreover, using militarist rhetoric it also rejects the non-use of force. The only principle Baku accepts is the principle of territorial integrity, but in a manner of distorted interpretation of the Madrid document and in contradiction to the Charter of the United Nations.

Notwithstanding the ongoing negotiations held within the framework of the Minsk Group, which is the only internationally agreed format for the conflict settlement, through the distortion of the history, nature and causes of the conflict, Azerbaijan makes attempts to involve other international organizations and forums in the settlement and initiates parallel processes that hinder the negotiation process.

The Minsk Group Co-Chairs have put considerable efforts into two main dimensions: the finalization of the Basic Principles and the establishment of confidence-building measures. Azerbaijan rejected all versions of the Basic Principles proposed by the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group, including the latest versions presented at the summits held in the Russian Federation, in Saint Petersburg (June 2010), Sochi (March 2011) and Kazan (June 2011), respectively. It also rejected confidence-building measures proposed by the Co-Chairs with the full support of the international community such as the consolidation of the ceasefire,

the withdrawal of snipers from the line of contact and the establishment of the mechanism for the investigation of the ceasefire violations.

Unfortunately, rather than engaging genuinely and constructively in the peace process, the Azerbaijani side has embarked on the route of incessant propaganda and, this time, is entertaining the subject of the "non-compliance" of Armenia with the Security Council resolutions adopted 20 years ago. By doing so, Azerbaijan is trying to justify its stance of procrastination regarding the negotiations, accusing the mediators of "inefficient work" in order to abort the possibility of reaching a compromise solution based on the proposals of the Co-Chairs.

The 11-page "brief research" prepared by Azerbaijan only confirms the earlier statements by Armenia regarding the 1993 resolutions on Nagorno-Karabakh. Azerbaijan wasn't able to cite any Security Council document containing a demand to withdraw forces from the territories surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh adopted after the 12 May 1994 ceasefire. Why? Because the issue of surrounding territories is not the cause but the result of the conflict. It became a part of the negotiation agenda and not a precondition for the peace talks, as Azerbaijan tries to present. As the Co-Chairs have stated, nothing is agreed before everything is agreed. The only reason that the conflict is still not resolved is the lack of will by Azerbaijan to solve the conflict peacefully, as well as its continuous efforts to undermine the negotiation process and act contrary to all the arrangements agreed upon during the peace talks.

The Security Council resolutions adopted from May to November 1993 were repeatedly violated by Azerbaijan. First, the resolutions demanded "immediate cessation of all hostilities and hostile acts with a view to establishing a durable cease-fire," but Azerbaijan initiated more attacks against Nagorno-Karabakh. Azerbaijan tried to use all brief ceasefires and peace talks to regroup its armies and make another strike against Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. It turned out to be a very hard task for the Armenians and the mediators to establish confidence and atmosphere of trust with Azerbaijan. In fact, Azerbaijan has been backtracking from its agreed arrangements to the present date.

The Security Council stopped adopting any further resolutions on Nagorno-Karabakh, since their violation was devolving its decisions, undermining its authority and making those resolutions inefficient. The last Security Council resolution was adopted in November 1993, and only in May 1994 was a sustainable ceasefire established.

Thus, from April 1993 to May 1994, Azerbaijan undermined all ceasefire arrangements. This created a different situation, in which the issue of the territories surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh together with the issue of NKR territories controlled by Azerbaijan became a part of the peace negotiations. It is obvious that the territories around Nagorno-Karabakh are one of the main factors curbing the intention of Azerbaijan to start another aggression and ethnic cleansings against the people of Nagorno-Karabakh. So, the territorial issues are a part of the negotiation process, and will be resolved in accordance with the future peace agreements.

At the same time, on 3 February 1995, Armenia, Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijan signed another agreement on consolidating the ceasefire on the line of contact and establishing the mechanism for the investigation of violations of the ceasefire. No territorial issues were touched upon in this document.

In vain attempts to reject every responsibility for the bloody consequences of the conflict unleashed by themselves, the Azerbaijani authorities try to present the conflict as a territorial dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan. In this regard, it should be underlined that during the conflict Azerbaijan itself initiated negotiations with Nagorno-Karabakh Republic on the highest level.

On 3 September 1993, Heydar Aliyev authorized Afeyadin Jalilov, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Azerbaijan, to "conduct negotiations in order to arrange the meeting of the leaders of Azerbaijan and NKR". In response, a similar authorization was given to Arkadi Ghukasyan, Foreign Minister of Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. The meeting between Robert Kocharyan and Heydar Aliyev took place on 25 September 1993 in Moscow.

The high-level meeting was followed by a series of talks between other officials of Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijan. Although Azerbaijan violated a number of ceasefires established with Nagorno-Karabakh, the final result of these negotiations was the 1994 ceasefire agreement between Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijan, which was joined by Armenia.

The background of the signing of the ceasefire agreement perfectly illustrates that when Baku strives to reach certain results, it turns to the genuine party of the conflict, the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic itself, and doesn't prevent its full participation in the talks.

Regardless of the destructive stance of Azerbaijan and its non-compliance with United Nations resolutions and the norms and principles of international law, Armenia will continue her efforts towards the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue exclusively through peaceful means and on the basis of the principles, purposes and norms reflected in the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of the statements of the Presidents of three Co-Chair countries made in L'Aquila, Italy; Muskoka, Canada; Deauville, France; Los Cabos, Mexico; and Enniskillen, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative